Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1733.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

This Day will be Landed,

At Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge, from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—

Fresh Fruits, Wine and Brandy

Lemons in chests and half chests
Raisins of the sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft shell'd Almonds in sacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr casks
Brandy in butts. &c. &c.

For Sale by

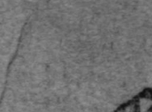
PETER KUHN.

P. S.

The above Brig for sale if immediately applied for; she is a remarkable fine fast sailing vessel, having made her passage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.

march 26 10t

Freight Wanted.



FOR BREMEN,
The Hamburgh Brig
HENRIETTA,
Peter P. Schmidt, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jesse and R. Waln's wharf—A stout, strong vessel, of about 270 tons burthen, well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.

For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
march 13 §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP
DOMINICK TERRY,
John Fleming, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

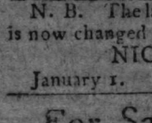
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent White
White Lead
Red Lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

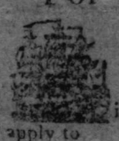
ALSO,



Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow
GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

TO RENT,
A good three story House,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3awtw

For Sale or Charter.

The remarkable fast sailing SHIP
S P Y,

Coppered with best patent Copper, having been a Packet of the English East-India Company—Now put in complete order. She is 206 tons, and capable of carrying 16 guns, now laying at Mr Ross's wharf.—For terms apply to
Stephen Kingston,
46, Walnut Stret.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A cargo of Salt, a quantity of Sail Canvass and Gin in pipes
march 10 *3t

COPPER.

4,000 lbs. of Sheathing Copper, and a small assortment of strong Copper, in sheets and bottoms, suitable for stills, brewing and other pans from 200 to 2000 gallons, together with an assortment of Copper ware, consisting of Stills from 30 to 300 gallons, Hatter's plank and dye Kettles, washing do. of copper and brass, Fish Kettles, Tea do. Stewpans, Saucepans, copper Cabin Stoves, copper Pumps and Binnacle Lamps, and a variety of other articles—For Sale by
JAMES M'CAULEY,
At his Copper Warehouse, No 89, South Front street march 26—*3t

N. B. On hand, a second hand Sugar Pan and Dye Copper that will contain about 300 gallons, and will be sold cheap.

A Bargain.

A quantity of Window Glass

FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.

For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street. march 26. §1w

A PERSON who has had a liberal education, and is master of the French and English languages, would engage as a tutor in a genteel family where there should be one or two boys, provided it is not in this city. He would have no objection to travelling, and is capable of undertaking the superintendance of a farm. A note directed to Z. at this office will be attended to.

N. B. Wages is no object,—genteel and friendly treatment is the only thing looked for.
march 26 *3t

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,

HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.

N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market street. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz. No. 10023, 10024, and 10025, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same
Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 56w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20½ yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20¾	
2379	20	
2380	20½	Two cord.
2381	20¾	
2382	20	
2383	20¾	
2384	20	
2385	20¾	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.
march 21. 1w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmu do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sillersoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1 w&stf

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.

THE subscribers Commissioners appointed by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of "this Commonwealth to incorporate a company "for erecting a permanent bridge over the river "Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia," hereby give notice, that Books are provided as the law directs; and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the Company Stock, on the ninth day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The subscriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock, P. M. of that day; and the books will continue open during those hours of succeeding days, until the number, required by the said law to enable the Commissioners to certify the same to the Governor for incorporating the Stockholders, be subscribed

RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFREY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.

Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 27—3awtf

A House and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house. A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No 60, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.
CADWALADER EVANS.
march 27 us4w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, at which his creditors are requested to take notice.
CHARLES ALLEN.
Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.
Feb. 14—1aw5w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.
Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

Ran away from the subscriber,

on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philapelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.
ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.
march 14. 3aw3w

Forgeries Committed.

WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two persons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert. Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in person, and genteel, had lost one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-street; his friends live in New-England; supposed to have committed several forgeries in New-York, and is said to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for stealing watches. The other is a short, thick man, by the name of Gilbert.—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and several other persons in this city. Information given by any person of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15, South Fifth-street, will be esteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old; yellow, sickly look.
march 17. *3aw3w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. coim nov. 15.

Valuable Stands for Business.

FOR SALE—by the Subscriber,
Two Lots of Ground,

Situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Second and Third streets: one containing eighteen feet, and the other seventeen feet, more or less, on the said street, and be [illegible], the same breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or less, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Chesnut-street, two two-story
BRICK HOUSES
(Numbers 80 and 82)

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three story
Brick House and Kitchen,

Almost new, which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on said alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

The three Houses will be sold separately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
No. 80, Chesnut-street, or at the Library.
march 23. tf18w

Escapes.

BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking is a wheel-wright by trade ——Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison
GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*
Bridgetown, march 15. 24—n.t&1aw

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*
Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.
Feb. 28, '98—51m

*** Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

To be Let,

A three story brick House,

With Stables, and a Garden containing nearly one acre of choice ground, several Summer Houses, Fruit Trees, &c. on Race, and second street from Schuylkill; the whole in good condition, and the situation high, airy and excellent for a place of public entertainment.

An adjoining Lot, 40 feet front and 110 deep, is also to let.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at No. 39, Pine street
WM. CURRIE.
march 21. wstf

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
march 1. eot1A

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.
GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to
WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*
February 28. 2awtA

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 313, corner of Arch and Front street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto fatty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,
For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Chesnut-street.

Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.
March 15. 46t

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
8 barrels [illegible]
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. §

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of superior quality, viz.
MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in cases

ALSO,
WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790
FOR SALE BY
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
march 7. §

Landing from on board the ship Tennessee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg, And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

325 pieces Quadruples Silesias

400 do. Platillas
100 do Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red striped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs

Eric & Lewis Bollmann,
23, South Third street.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A case of printed Muslins and Calicoes
march 12. §8t

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.
Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
march 19 mw&tf

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

950

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE OF THE UNION.

Wednesday, March 28.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the amendment to the first resolution, moved by Mr. Sprigg, as to the inexpediency, under existing circumstances, of resorting to war against the French Republic—which amendment is to strike out the words *French Republic*,—being under consideration,

MR. PINCKNEY rose, and said he was in favour of the amendment, because it tended to make what he thought an improper proposition, in some degree, nugatory; for he believed to agree to the resolution without it would be prejudicial to the interest and welfare of the country, as he did not think the period was arrived which called for a decision on measures of war or peace. If such a declaration had been necessary, he should have expected it to come from gentlemen in favour of a war, declaring, that it is expedient to go to war, as it was a very uncommon thing to declare we will not do a thing. His strongest reason against coming to this resolution, however, was, that at this period the House had not sufficient information concerning the whole of this business, to enable them to form a correct judgment upon it. The President told the House, indeed, that he had little hope of a favourable termination of the negociation, but they knew nothing of the train of the negociation, or of the circumstances attending it. They knew that our Commissioners had not been received; but they had not sufficient information as to the manner in which they had been treated, to enable them to come to the decision proposed.

The gentleman who moved the resolution, said it was time to come forward and declare whether we will have peace or war. Would to God, said Mr. P. it was in our power, by any such declaration, to avert war, or maintain peace; but he believed this did not depend upon any declaration of ours. In questions of war, there were always two parties, one of whom was generally the aggressor, and the other generally passive. In the present case, he considered this country as the passive party, and therefore any declaration on our part would have little effect. We know that individuals, or nations, induced to pursue measures from interest or passion, are not easily diverted from their purpose. If the French are actuated by either of these motives, no declaration of ours will prevent the calamity. Such a proposition would rather accelerate than prevent the evil. If our declarations could have availed, they have not been wanting. From the first period of a misunderstanding between the two countries, declarations have been made deprecating war in general terms, but particularly with that nation. A Minister Plenipotentiary had been sent to explain the views of this government, and to remove any jealousies which might exist, and to make such specific propositions as were tho't necessary; but our minister was rejected without a hearing. The next measure was to send special Commissioners, in order to settle our differences, and avert the calamity of war.—We have therefore made sufficient declarations of our pacific intentions. Indeed he tho't too much had been rested on these declarations, as nothing had been done for our defence. When we looked at our sea-ports, and saw their defenceless condition, he tho't it was evident sufficient attention had not been paid to them, knowing that war might, at least, be a possible event.

But the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) says the affairs of the country are extremely changed, and that this is the time for making a stand, and this opinion he draws from the President's message. He thought it was well observed yesterday by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) that the change which the President spoke of might relate to the change of disposition in the persons owning merchant vessels as to their views in arming.

Mr. P. thought there was another reason why the declaration did not go the length which had been stated. In the course of a war, the conduct of belligerent powers to neutral nations is apt to change. At the beginning of a war, neutral trade is not so much preyed upon as it afterwards comes to be. In the beginning of the present war, we saw no declaration from Denmark and Sweden as to the course they intended to take with respect to their neutral trade; but when spoliations were committed upon it, the governments of those countries came forward and said, "affairs are now changed, we think it necessary to convoy our vessels, and to give them the protection to which they are entitled by treaty." This conduct was never looked upon as a cause of war; on the contrary, those countries remain at peace, and are likely to remain so. Therefore a change in defensive measures did not bring the matter to the point which the gentleman from Virginia supposed.

This resolution differed exceedingly from any thing which took place when we had a misunderstanding with England in 1794. At that time when England issued her extraordinary order of the 4th of November, and our commerce was depredated upon, measures were spoken of for countervailing the injuries which our citizens experienced, but no proposition like the present was produced. We are now aggrieved and injured, in a most extraordinary manner, but we say we will not go to war.—On a former occasion he had heard of a variety of restrictive regulations, proposed with a view of restraining the injuries committed upon us, and to bring Great Britain to reason; and he did expect something similar would have been proposed on the present occasion, but nothing of the kind had appeared. It was true we had not so great hold of the French nation as of the British, in this respect, but we have some; and he believed measures might be taken which would induce that nation to hear reason. But, instead of this, it is proposed that we should say, "we have been injured and aggrieved; but we will not oppose you, we will not go to war with you."

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) seemed to rest great part of his arguments upon the power of the House to make war, or to declare peace. Mr. P. agreed that this was legislative power, and not executive, and he was for this House exercising that power; but, as he had already stated, they had not at present sufficient information on the subject. But that gentleman seemed to charge the Executive with all the evils of our present situation. Upon this subject he concurred in opinion with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr, Gallatin) that it was unnecessary to enquire from whence our present situation arose, or to go into recrimination. This could only create heat, and keep up that idea of division which had been industriously spread, and at a time when the legislature ought to do all in its power to extinguish it. [Mr. NICHOLAS explained—He had said he would not go into an enquiry as to the conduct of this government with respect to France; but if any measures of ours had produced the breach, they must be those of the Executive, because the legislature has had nothing to do with them. He would assure the gentleman from South-Carolina he should not take the lead in any such enquiry, but keep out of view, as much as possible, past transactions.] Mr. P. was glad to hear this explanation. He himself believed the measures of the Executive had been calculated to promote peace; but it was not necessary to go into that subject.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had gone further than perhaps the resolution on the table would warrant. He says the adoption of this resolution will go to prevent the taking of any measures which may, in their tendency, lead to war. If gentlemen meant by this that it was to prevent any measures being taken for the protection of our commerce, the adoption of the resolution would not only declare that we will not go to war, but that we will not take any measures for the defence of our property. It appeared to him, that that gentleman had himself given the best reasons for modifying this resolution, so as to make it as little mischievous as possible. For he had told the committee that France had set at nought her treaty with us; but though they have done this, said Mr. P. they have endeavoured to justify their depredations, by insisting that, according to that treaty, it was necessary for vessels to carry a role d'equipage. Mr. P. added, there was another order of the French government which was so contrary to right, so cruel in its consequences, so degrading to this country, and so inhuman in its tendency, that he could not avoid noticing it. It was the decree which declares that every American citizen found on board the privateer of an enemy, shall be considered and treated as a *pirate*. They pretended to found this order on our treaty with Great Britain; but he wished gentlemen who thought it justifiable, to turn to that treaty, and see whether there was any thing there which countenanced so violent a measure. But this is not all, the gentleman from Pennsylvania allowed that a decree had lately been passed which violates all the laws of neutral nations, viz. that if the property, manufactures or produce of an enemy be found on board a neutral vessel, it shall be good prize. Our ministers also, who were commissioned to conciliate, and even to make concessions, though they had been in Paris three months, cap in hand, had not been able to get a hearing. Under all these grievances, what, said he, are we called upon to do? He should not have been surprized if some one, fired with the injuries we have received, had bro't forward a proposition for war. But, instead of this, smarting as we are under injuries, our commerce bleeding at every pore, and our country deeply humiliated, we are called upon to say, "You have done every thing to injure, insult and degrade us, but we have deserved it; we will do nothing to oppose you. Though God and nature have given us power we will not go to war with you, neither on the present occasion, nor on any other, whatever injury you may commit upon us."

Was there any thing in our situation, which called for this declaration? He thought not. The gentleman (Mr. Giles) says he would not go to war, except in case of invasion. He apprehended this neither a wise nor a safe policy. He believed, if it was necessary, the calamities of war must be resorted to. If injury upon injury is heaped upon us, we shall be brought into a situation in which it will be necessary to annoy our enemy. He did not say that point was yet come; but it will be necessary, prudent and wise, to take measures to prevent the enemy from coming to our door. Because, if prepared, we should, as on a former occasion, be enabled to intercept any troops which may be sent against us. But he regretted to see so different a spirit animating our citizens now, from that which animated them in our revolutionary struggle. We did not then prevent our vessels from arming in self-defence. Though we then deprecated war, we made preparations to meet it, if it should be necessary. Though the extent of injury was not then so great as at present; when all the usurpation attempted upon us, was a regulation of taxation—*a two-penny duty upon tea*, yet it caused a ferment and spirit which was effectual at that time, and which spirit, he trusted, was not now extinguished. Indeed, he was convinced, that if gentlemen in favour of the proposition, could see our situation in the same light in which he and others saw it, they would be in favour of as strong measures as any of them. The country from whence these gentlemen generally come, had shewn its determined opposition to oppression from whatever quarter it came. He wished, therefore, they could see the oppressions of the government whose conduct he had been reviewing, in the same light which he did.

Howeverhumiliating our conduct might be, he repeated, it would have no effect upon that nation. He did not wish to animadvert upon the conduct of any country; but there was one instance of the treatment which the French Republic has exhibited to an independent state, which he could not help noticing. It was in respect to Venice, which would shew that no humiliation, no concession, would avert the calamity which threatens us, if the Rulers of that country are determined upon war. If he was not misinformed, the circumstances of the case were as follows: The Venetians were at peace, and endeavouring to pursue a line of neutrality. A tumult arose in one of their towns, and the populace did, in a barbarous and most unjustifiable manner, massacre a number of French soldiers. This was an injury which called for and deserved atonement. A retaliation took place fully commensurate with the crime. The Venetians made every concession in their power. But the French Commander was not satisfied, he took vengeance upon them by overturning their government—a government which had stood the test of 500 years. He should have supposed that the French would now have been satisfied; but the matter did not stop here. The government being overturned, the people were promised a free government, and an amelioration of their condition. They were proceeding in the establishment of a government; but, when the treaty came to be made betwixt the French Republic and the Emperor, he supposed it was thought to be the interest of that Republic to sacrifice a part of this territory, and to give it up to the Emperor, to take a part to themselves, and to annex another part to the Cisalpine Republic. This was done; and he believed the very part which had committed the offence against the French government, had been rewarded by being joined to a free government.

This division of the Venetian territory was not the work of a young officer, elated by victory and conquest, or enraged by the treatment which his soldiers had received. The French Directory had come forward, and by their decree, had applauded the whole conduct of their general in the most unqualified terms, particularly as to Venice and Genoa. He would not take up the time of the committee by reciting the conduct of the French towards the latter republic. The case of Venice was sufficient to shew how little was to be expected from an humiliating conduct.

Mr. P. hoped he had shewn sufficient reasons why this resolution ought not to be agreed to, at least in its original form. He hoped they should go on making defence in the way proposed by the second resolution; and agree to such restrictions with respect to the arming of merchants vessels as should seem proper.

Mr. GILES thought the gentleman just sat down had been less correct in his statements than he usually was. He would allude particularly to one instance. That gentleman says, that whatever aggressions and insults may be heaped upon us, the supporters of the resolution, will not go to war. The proposition held a directly contrary language. It says, "that, under present circumstances, the United States deem it advisable to remain in a state of peace." [Mr. PINCKNEY said, the reason why he had made this remark was, that yesterday the gentleman himself had said, he should not be for going to war, unless the country was invaded. He, therefore, connected the resolution and this declaration together.] Mr. G. said, he still repeated the same thing; that we ought not to resort to war beyond the limits of the United States.—But he drew a contrary inference from this, from that which that gentleman had drawn, because he had accompanied the declaration with another, that he was perfectly ready to prepare to that extent for defence. He would explain the grounds of this opinion. Within our own limits, we are capable of making something like exertion, and there he believed exertions might be made to advantage.—Indeed one of the propositions which is connected with the present, goes to this purpose and therefore, with what propriety could the gentleman say, he and those who were of his opinion, were not for preparing for defence till the enemy is at the door? Nor could he see any thing like humiliation in this. Nay, he was convinced, if we carried our preparations for defence beyond our own limits, instead of gaining glory or honour, we shall meet with nothing but disgrace, as we are not prepared to make a defence at sea. Indeed the moment we get beyond our jurisdictional line, defence will become offence, because there will be no evidence by which it can be ascertained by whom the attack commenced. It would, therefore, be unwise to permit ourselves to be placed in this situation. If any object was to be effected by going out to sea, it must be the protection of our commerce with Great Britain; but it was known that the two acts of the British Parliament, which took place in January last if peace continues, may take that trade, in a great measure, from us. He did not think, therefore, that this was a sufficient object for which to incur so much risk.

At present, said Mr. G. there is a pretty general opinion in the country (and he thought there was much ground for the opinion) that there is a disposition in a part of this house, and in part of the government, for war; and he thought it was proper to come to a declaration upon the subject. This would not only have a good effect upon our own citizens; but it would convince European powers, that though we were preparing for defence, we were not preparing for war.

Mr. G. said, he was not satisfied with the construction which the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. DANA) had given to that part of the message which speaks of our situation being changed. He did not believe the President had any reference to the dispositions of the people, but to the state of things generally.

The apprehension of war had already begun to produce disagreeable effects in this part of the country. He had received information that produce had fallen in price, and that the sale was very dull. He was of opinion, therefore, that the proposed declaration, if agreed to, would appease the minds of the people.—It was said it would have no good effect upon the Executive Directory. He did not know that it would. But it could have no bad effect; and it might have a good one—for he did not think that body quite so abandoned as some gentlemen thought them.

The gentleman last up had spoke of the partition of Venice. He himself saw it with concern; but where was the difference in crime betwixt the French Republic and the Emperor; each took a part. But what was all this to the United States? Were they to go to war to avenge this partition? We heard nothing of this kind, some years ago, when a partition of Poland took place. For his own part, he wished to leave the powers of Europe to themselves, and to draw ourselves within our own boundary, where we should be fully equal to our defence against any power on earth.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) said, that most of the arguments of the gentleman who spoke last from Virginia (Mr. Giles) were most conclusive in favour of the amendment, altho' it appeared to be his intention to vote against it. That member had deprecated war as the greatest of calamities, and spoken of peace as the first of blessings, and yet all this warmth of declamation in favour of pacific measures had resolved itself into an anxiety to maintain it with *one nation* only. As to the objection that the amendment was not immediately connected with the message of the President, Mr. Dayton remarked that not that communication only, but the "State of the Union" was under consideration, and it was upon this broad ground alone that the resolution could have been introduced, for it did not naturally arise out of the message, which had not proposed to Congress to declare war, nor to act offensively in any respect.

In attempting to render that resolution by amendments less objectionable, he would not be understood as approving it, for altho' the sentiment was just, altho' the position was true, yet nothing could be more idle than to employ ourselves in lengthy discussions of what it might be *inexpedient* to do, at a time when all sides of the House agreed that we ought to deliberate on what ought to be done for the defence of the country.

How could that committee, acting as they were, under the most solemn commission that could be given to a committee of the whole House, justify their employing their time in going the round of resolutions upon what is inexpedient to be done. This resolution if agreed to, and a thousand others of the same negative kind, would furnish no ground for legislation; and to legislate, and not to draw up and adopt certain political creeds and doctrines, was the business which they were sent here to perform.

Mr. Dayton called the attention of gentlemen to the message of the President, which they had particularly quoted, and asked whether that communication did not call upon Congress to consider what measures were expedient to be adopted for "protecting our sea-faring and commercial citizens, for retending any exposed portions of our territory, for replenishing our arsenals, for establishing founderies and military manufactures, and for providing such efficient revenues as will be necessary to defray extra expences." He repeated the enquiry whether these important objects and means of defence were not more proper for their deliberations and more conformable to their duty as legislators, than the discussion and adoption of the resolution on the table, which amounted to nothing if carried, except to fix censure by strong implication against the first magistrate of the union. If the advocates of the resolution persist in opposition to the amendment, he should be irresistably led to suppose that not an earnestness to maintain peace, as was professed, but a desire to have it understood that the President was in favour of war, and that he was contemplating actual hostility on the part of this country against the Republic, and that the House of Representatives was putting a *veto* by this act upon such intention, was the real object of those gentlemen. Mr. Dayton concluded with saying that they who loved peace with all the world, must vote for the amendment, but those who regarded it only towards the French Republic, would be right in adhering to the original proposition.

Mr. SHEPARD said, the resolution before the committee, seemed to carry with it an idea that the message of the President was a declaration of war, and that this was to destroy its effect; and to prevent them, if war should be necessary, from taking proper measures of defence. He was not for going to war; but for taking every measure to keep out of it.—In order to effect this, he wished to prepare for defence, which he considered as the best security against war. He insisted upon our right to do this, regardless of any foreign nation. He would not only fortify our ports, but have armed vessels to defend our coasts, and hold our militia in requisition. He had heard the message of the President called a declaration of war; but for his part all he had heard of war was from gentlemen who are so loudly opposed to it, as if they were the only men in the country that had any value for its peace and happiness. Was any part of this alarm made by men who fought eight years for the independence of the country? No such thing; they wished the country to remain in peace; but they wished it also to be prepared for war. He was opposed to the resolution; but if it must pass, he should wish it to pass with the amendment.

Mr. HARPER. When this resolution was first proposed, it appeared to him to be one of those nugatory measures, which might either be agreed to or rejected, without producing any effect; and until he saw the resistance which was given to the amendment, he remained of the same opinion; but now he found it was to say to the French Nation, you may commit against us injury after injury, and insult after insult, we *never will resist you*.

If this were not the intention, why resist the amendment? Taking this to be the intention, he should bestow some observations upon it. Gentlemen preached about peace. They cry Peace, Peace, as if we, holding the scale of the world, had the power to preserve it. Do not gentlemen know that peace or war are not in our power? They do know it, and that all in our power is to *resist* or *submit*. Was not the clamour which was heard about peace, in so many words, saying you must submit, not only to what injuries you have received, but to what you may hereafter receive? Was not every advance, on our part, for an adjustment of differences, met with new injuries, and new insults? It would not be denied. If peace was all that gentlemen wanted, they would take the resolution in general terms, as proposed to be amended; but their opposing it shews, that they have no objection to hostility, if it be not again the French Nation, he would not say whose *servants* they were desirous of being, but against whom they dread they are afraid to lift up their finger. And this was the spirit of peace which they wished to preserve—a spirit which he deemed vile submission—a spirit which was afraid to complain, and which met every new insult without murmur. Mr. H. rejoiced that this amendment was made, because it had unmasked the intentions of the mover and supporters of the original proposition. They were now obliged to avow, it is not peace with all the world which we want, but peace with France—a servile and abject submission to one nation—a nation, in behalf of whom they have heretofore been eager of war; for, notwithstanding all their cries at present for peace, peace, when there is no peace, they have, on a former occasion, been equally zealous for war. All their efforts were then used to involve this country in war upon the side of the French Republic; but now, when measures of resistance are called for, not against France, but to prevent her from wounding her enemy through our sides, their cry is turned from war to peace. This he repeated, and if they denied it, he would refer to written accounts of their discourses at that time, which would prove that they had sought war against England, and an alliance offensive and defensive with the French Republic. At that time, he and those who generally vote with him, desired peace, and it required all their skill and firmness to preserve it, and much obloquy was thrown upon them on account of their exertions. The ground which he and his friends then took was, let us first try negociation; if it fail, we will then join you in war. But these gentlemen were, at that time, all in favour of war measures in the first instance. Whence now this change of spirit? What is become of the spirit of 1794, when it was said to be disgraceful to negociate, and that it would be basely to surrender the independence of our country to a Foreign Power? He wished he could see the breasts of gentlemen now glow with the patriotism which then animated their breasts, but, instead of this, what do we see? A spirit of the most abject kind. A spirit that would leave all our property unprotected beyond the limits of our territory; so that our commerce, from which is derived five sixths of our revenue, is to be abandoned, lest, in defending it, we should give offence to the French Republic. The committee were now told it would be time enough to prepare for war, when an invasion of our country was attempted. And why were they told this? Because such an event is not likely to take place. Gentlemen knew that all the hostility which France wishes to commit against this country, may be done by destroying our commerce. But they are disposed to surrender this part of our rights, rather than resist; and what security had we, that if the country were invaded, these gentlemen would then resist? He apprehended that the same spirit which led them now to submit, would continue to actuate them.

Last year gentlemen were opposed to doing any thing which should alter the state of things. If this negociation, said they, fail, we will then join you in active measures. But now, when that time is come, they tell us we must still sink lower, and become more degraded. We are to be contented, not only to see our ships captured, our property destroyed, our sailors led in chains, our revenue annihilated, but we must see the army of the enemy attempt to land, before we will resist.

Mr. H. said he would bring his proofs to shew that those gentlemen who are now so loud in their calls for Peace, were heretofore the supporters of a War System. For this purpose, he adduced, Mr. Monroe's view of the conduct of the Executive of the United States, which, he said was a publication which had met with the most unbounded and enthusiastic applauses from all the party, and he read from it an extract of a letter from Mr. Monroe to our Secretary of State, dated Paris, Sep. 10, 1795, page 209 and 210 of the book in which he states it to be his opinion, "that if a suitable attempt be made to engage the aid of the French Government in support of our claims upon England, it may be accomplished, and that to secure success it will be necessary to take the posts and invade Canada."

Would any man, said Mr. H. who shall read this passage, say that the system of these gentlemen, is a Peace system? And besides this proposition for taking the posts and invading Canada, the same gentleman proposes an advance to France of five millions of dollars. Yet these are the gentlemen who now are willing to say to France "we will not fight you; we give you licence to do us all the injury you please; you may fit out half a dozen frigates which will be able to block up our ports; and we give you this notice, that you may effect your purpose with little expence, and not prepare a large fleet for the purpose."

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) whose zeal for keeping this country in an absolutely defenceless state, has surpassed all the zeal he ever before displayed, except that which he had shewn, on a former occasion, for bringing us into war, has told us that peace is the best thing we can have; and that it would be knight-errantry to attempt to defend our property at sea. After our ministers have been sent off, and a decree passed which must destroy our commerce, and which had been allowed to be just cause of war, this was the language of that gentleman on the present occasion. To shew this gentleman's consistency, and because his language was at that time so spirited, so American, and carried with it such force and energy, he could not forbear reading an extract from his speech on the 28th of March 1794, upon Mr. Dayton's motion to sequestrate British Debts. The question was not then whether we should arm for our defence, but whether we should make an attempt at negociation. The arguments of the gentleman were, it was true, somewhat misplaced, though they were nevertheless patriotic and admirable; and he could not account for the strange contrast of his present sentiments on any other ground, than that he believed the true interest of this country was only to be effected by a treaty of alliance with France, and war with her enemy. Gentlemen who were on a former occasion in favour of spirited measures in defence of our rights, and were on this occasion, the same, are consistent; though their arguments might not altogether be properly timed, yet they were radically right.

Mr. H. then proceeded to read and comment upon, Mr. Giles's speech on Mr. Dayton's motion, contrasting all along the sentiments he then delivered, which were in favour of the most spirited measures against England, with his present opinions with respect to France, in doing which he paid the highest possible encomiums to the talents and style of the gentleman from Virginia.

After finishing his contrast, Mr. H. spoke of the propriety with which his colleague had introduced the account of the treatment which Venice had received from the French Republic. Yet gentlemen had asked whether this was a cause of war for us? The circumstance they well knew was introduced merely to shew the effect which a tame, submissive conduct was likely to produce; but they had chosen to give it this turn, in order to avoid the point which it contained.

Mr. H. said, he would bring another example to the view of the committee. He meant that of Switzerland. Attempt after attempt had been made by France on the independence of that country. After going a variety of lengths, they effected their purpose of driving from thence that unfortunate class of men, the Emigrants, who had been persecuted by those who had usurped all authority in France, and who sought the rights of hospitality amongst them. New aggressions were made; they took possession of a part of the Swiss territory and displaced their magistrates. Seeing that every submission invited fresh insult, they united hand in hand, took up arms, and reinstated the magistrates who had been displaced, and resolved to live free, or die.—What was the consequence of this spirited conduct? The French withdrew from their territory, disavowed the measures of their general, and declared that they desired nothing more than to leave the Swiss in full possession of their rights.

Let us, said Mr. H. take warning by this energetic example of the Swiss. Let us now begin to resist. Let us declare, that we wish to preserve peace with all the world; that we allow that peace is good, but that we believe independence is better; that peace is desirable, but not at any price—and then France will relinquish her aggressions.

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Thursday, March 29.

Mr. JOSIAH PARKER *presented the petition of the merchants of Norfolk, praying for a light-house to be erected on Old Point Comfort, together with a copy of an act of the legislature of Virginia, ceding two acres of land for the purpose.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.*

Mr. M'DOWELL *informed the house that the committee appointed to wait upon the President with the resolution of yesterday respecting the cannon purchased since* 1794, *had done so, and the President had promised to cause the account to be laid before the house.*

Mr. SITGREAVES *presented the petition of John Stokesbury, a wounded captain in the late war, praying for a pension.*

Mr. LIVINGSTON *also presented the petition of Samuel Jones, a wounded soldier, praying for payment of certain money due to him, which had been received by some person by false papers.*

Both these petitions were referred to the committee of claims.

A bill was reported in favour of Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, and committed for Monday.

The house again went into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, when Mr. GILES *occupied most of the sitting, against the amendment, but principally in answer to Mr. Harper's speech of yesterday. A few observations came from Mr.* HARPER *in reply; and a few words from Mr.* NICHOLAS.—*A sketch of the debate o-morrow.* *Adjourned.*

A Negro Boy for sale.

HE is about 13 years old, and has about 15 years to serve, having been bound until he is 28 years old, in presence of the Mayor of this City and Mr. Thomas Harrison. He is both active and mischievous, but is capable of becoming a very useful boy with a master that would immediately superintend his conduct. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

march 28.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—cott

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress be and hereby is granted and declared to the operation of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts made and passed the second day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, intituled "an act to incorporate Tobias Lord, Oliver Keating, Thatcher Godard and others for the purpose of keeping in repair a pier, at the mouth of Kennebunk river and to grant them a duty for reimbursing the expense of erecting the same."

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved, March 27, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the State of Maryland, passed the twenty eighth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, for the appointment of a health officer.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared, to the operation of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, intituled "an act to appoint a health officer for the port of Baltimore, in Baltimore county," so far as to enable the State aforesaid, to collect a duty of one cent per ton, on all vessels coming into the district of Baltimore, from a foreign voyage, for the purposes in said act intended.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force for one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved, March 27, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To continue in force the fifth section of an act intituled "an act in addition to the act, intituled "an act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the fifth section of the act, intituled "an act in addition to the act, intituled "an act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States," which section will expire on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force to the third day of March next.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved, March 28, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

For an additional appropriation to provide and support a Naval Armament.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there be, and there hereby are appropriated a further sum, not exceeding one hundred and fifteen thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars, to complete and equip for sea with all convenient speed, the frigates, the United States, the Constitution and the Constellation; and a farther sum, not exceeding two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars for the pay and subsistence, for the term of one year of the officers and crews which are, or shall be engaged in the service of the United States on board the said frigates, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for those purposes, respectively, remaining unexpended; also, a sum, not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, to defray the wear, losses, expenditures of ammunition, and other current and contingent expences of the naval armament; also a sum, not exceeding two thousand two hundred dollars, to defray the salaries of persons having charge of the navy yards at Norfolk, New-York, and Portsmouth; and for the rents of the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid and discharged out of the surplus revenue and income of the current year, not before appropriated.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved March 27, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

House of Representatives of the United States.

This morning Mr. Allen moved in the House of Representatives, that the President should be requested to communicate to the House the Dispatches he has received from our Envoys at Paris, or so much thereof as is, in his opinion, consistent with the interest and safety of the country.

Mr. S. Smith moved to amend, by striking out the latter words which give a discretion to the President as to what part of the dispatches shall be communicated.

Mr. Giles moved another amendment, to wit, to include in the request a call for the instructions to the envoys—On motion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday.

HARRISBURGH, March 21.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the county of Dauphin, held in this town last week, Sarah Taylor, was convicted under the act of assembly, of secreting the death of a bastard child, and sentenced to one years imprisonment.

Elizabeth Bomberger, convicted of the like crime, received the same sentence.

Susannah Keaton, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 dollars and undergo one year's imprisonment.

Cornelius Stegor, convicted of passing counterfeit bank notes of the branch bank of New-York, was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 dollars.

The trial of John Hauer, and the others charged with the murder of Francis Shitz, was unavoidably postponed. Hauer could not be put on trial until the Friday of the court, and after that day had been nearly consumed in the business, he proposed making ample confession, which, it is said, put matters in a new train, and rendered it necessary to defer the prosecution of their trials until the next term.

CARLISLE, March 21.

Yesterday's mail brought us Kentucky papers from the 15th November to the 13th Jan.—No material news is contained in them. The best harmony seems to prevail between the officers of the Spanish government, and Mr. Ellicott, capt. Pope and the men under their command. Great complaints as to the irregularity of the mails, between Pittsburgh and Kentucky, in every paper.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated Chickasaw Bluffs, Oct. 23, 1797, to his correspondent in this town.

"We shall in a few days embark for Natchez as the fort at this place, the erection of which detained us, was compleated yesterday, and at twelve o'clock the American flag was displayed accompanied with 15 discharges of cannon, at which time it received its name from capt. Guion—FORT ADAMS—There will be an officer and a detachment of men left.

"I dare say you have heard many various reports respecting us and the Dons, but mutual peace and harmony has subsisted ever since our arrival at this place, and the same good disposition obtains at the Natchez. Baron de Carondelet, the commandant there, wrote to capt. Guion expressing great friendship, and offering houses for the accommodation of the American troops when they shall arrive at that place, but no assurance of a relinquishment of the fort.

"When col. Howard sailed with his galley from the garrison on the opposite shore, reciprocal salutes were exchanged from the guns in our fort and their galley guns. The day preceding their departure, the colonel and officers gave us an elegant dinner, where nothing but the greatest hilarity and social harmony prevailed during our stay. The claret which was liberally diffused seemed to absorb all national animosities and to inspire sentiments totally repugnant to political bickerings and malignant aspersions."

To be sold at Public Vendue,
On SATURDAY, the 31st of March inst. at 11 o'clock, at Chesnut street wharf, for the benefit of the concerned,
Sundries saved from the wreck of the ship John,
SUNDER—
5 coils of Cordage
16 boxes Window Glass
2 ditto hollow ditto
45 straws of Tumblers
2 pipes of Holland Gin
162 sheets of Copper
1 barrel of new Copper Nails, No. 169
Half a keg of old ditto
6 pair of lower Shrouds
1 old Sail
5 Cabbin Windows, with Glasses
5 ditto with Blinds
7 iron hooped Water Casks
2 Hen coops
2 new Pumps with copper or brass chambers
Pump Geer for ditto
1 Anchor, weight about 2700 lb.
1 ditto, about 1600
28 sheets of Copper
About two tons and half of Swedas bar Iron
2 Iron Knees
CONNELLY & Co. *Auctioneers.*
march 28 d3t

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*
march 30.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, *March* 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The acknowledgment of a Deity and a superintending providence is so contrary to the practice of the rulers of France, Tom Paine and his fellow-laborers in the cause of atheism, anarchy, and despotism, Bache and Callender, that blasphemy and slander, respecting the President's proclamation from these foreign agents, was a thing of course.

The following is a specimen from the Aurora of the 29th instant which ought to be more extensively known than the circulation of that paper will allow—it follows.

"For fear lest Omniscience should want intelligence, respecting Federal purity, and Jacobin guilt, our president has issued a proclamation for a fast and thanksgiving both in one day; he says that we are "placed in a hazardous and afflictive situation by the unfriendly disposition" &c. of a foreign power. In short, Mr. Adams wants to have the first hearing; and to make every pulpit resound with declamations against France."

The town of Roxbury in Massachusetts, is from 6 to 8 miles square, the number of voters in the most settled part, and where the late meeting was held, is probably from 6 to 900.

Bache, instructed by the principal mover of the puppets, tells Callender to dubb the friends of the constitution and government of the United States—Tories—but, I would ask this great man and these understrappers in disorganization, if they are so befotted as to suppose the people of the United States will ever believe that the present, or late President of the United States, and a long list of Statesmen and heroes, who effected the independence of this country, are Tories? This is one of the most pitiful expedients the faction have ever had recourse to—with respect to the friends of their country it is harmless—but as it affects many of the champions of the Jacobin party, it is cruel, indeed it is—for they were Tories, and gloried in the appellation.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts, dated March 21, 1798.

"The situation of our commissioners in France must be disagreeable, for I can hardly think of any one more so, than to be in a conspicuous station without the respect and consequence which are commonly attached to it. A man in such case must be every moment subject to mortification and it would be better for him to be undistinguished; but the indignities they may suffer will probably have a good effect on their countrymen. When we have taken every honorable course to satisfy the French government, and they have in every instance treated our overtures with contempt, it is hardly possible that honest men of any party can long continue to oppose the measures, which national honor and safety may demand. Perhaps there will be no discernable effect immediately upon the members of congress, for after they have been together three or four months, and have become heated by party disputes, they forget the sentiments of the people that sent them, and entertain views and projects to which their constituents are entire strangers; besides, they have taken sides, and it would be unreasonable to expect that political conversions should be instantaneous

"I find that some of my friends have apprehensions of a change in the government of this country, or the relations of its several parts; but I hope there is no danger of this at present; and I flatter myself that the conduct of the French, which heretofore has produced our most dangerous dissentions, will now serve to unite us. At the commencement of their revolution, perhaps no part of the United States was more enthusiastically attached to their cause than the people of New-England: they considered them as oppressed, and rejoiced in the prospect of their deliverance: this attachment continued so long as the measures of the French were defensive, and for some time afterwards; and the many proofs that were given of this attachment, probably occasioned the British spoliations. But when the French assumed the style of a conquering republic, the people in this part of the Union began to suspect the purity of their motives; and when they proceeded to violate all the principles of society at home, and over run or insulted every state in Europe which had the name of a republic, or the semblance of liberty, and especially when they wantonly attacked us, and have treated our endeavors to appease them, with insult; almost every one here is convinced that the government of France is the most unprincipled and the most dangerous on earth; and it would now be difficult to find a man who will justify their measures. But the change has been gradual here, and the same will happen I presume in the southern states, when the people have had opportunities for information, and leisure to reflect. Our opinions of the views of France have only altered a little sooner than theirs; but they must be allowed time for the change, and we must exercise a great deal of patience until that change takes place. After all, if we should be obliged to contend with France, or with any other power, after proper attempts for accommodation have failed, I hope and trust that the people of this country will be found as national and as well united as those of any other. Perhaps there will be a few that will prefer the interests of the enemy, for there are some traitors in all countries, but I am inclined to think that among the native Americans we shall not find an unusual proportion of them."

For the Gazette of the United States.

A parody on the much celebrated speech of Logan. The blanks may be filled up at pleasure, with any suitable name, from the *Lyono—Gallico—Anarchio Faction.* (See letter to Mazzei).

I appeal to any Frenchman to say, if ever he committed murder or assassination, and —— gave him not praise, if ever he outraged America, and he commended him not. During the long and steady course of Gallic depredation, —— remained idle in his seat, an advocate for France. Such was my love for the French, that my countrymen pointed as I passed, and said, "—— is the friend of Frenchmen." I would even have fraternized with you, but for the heresies of one man. General Washington, at one dash, in cold blood and unprovoked, swept off all the fraternal projects of ——. He signed the damned treaty with England not sparing him, even the sight of a paper or document. There runs not now, a drop of American blood, in the veins of one of his party.

This called on me for revenge. I have sought it: I have gulled many. I have partly glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice in the hope of her confusion. But do not harbor a thought that I blush for my conduct. —— never felt a blush. He will not turn on his heel, to save him from shame. Who is there to mourn for —— ? not one?

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Schr. Weymouth,	Guthrie,	New-York 4
—— Hannah,	Brady,	Passamaquoddy 15

The sloop Betsey, Masset, from hence to St. Croix, has put back, having lost one of her rudders irons.

Capt. Foster of the Angelica, sailed from Curracoa, Feb. 24. Of Acquain, fell in with the British frigate Aquilon of 32 guns, capt Craycroft, who sent an officer on board, and after examining the vessel's papers, politely dismissed her.—The Aquilon had in company the following vessels:

Ship Jane, Wallace, of Baltimore, and schr. Fanny, Dennis of Newburyport, both from Jacquemel, bound to Acquin, and the schr Friendship, Odlin of Philadelphia, from Curracoa to Jacquemel, which vessels went into the Mole on the 6th inst. March 2d fell in with the British ship Stag of 18 guns capt. Kelly, from Jamaica to Norfolk with the following vessels under convoy—Brig Nonpareil, Martin, of Norfolk; Nancy, Love, of Portsmouth, for Portland;—schr. Patty, Green, of and for Salem: Commerce Hammond, of Sandwich, for Savannah, and a brig for Halifax, (N. S.)

March 23, lat 36, 50, N. long. 72, 40, spoke the ship Stagagain, who had parted with her convoy.

26th, at 8 P. M. spoke the ship Caroline, Motley, from hence to Liverpool, Cape Henlopen W½S. distant 8 or 9 leagues.

The schr. Angelica, Foster, from Curracoa, and schr. Weymouth, Guthrie, from New-York, are below.

Captain Williams, of the Active, left at Cuba, on the 25th ult. the ship Nancy, Harrison, of Baltimore, to sail in ten days; Atlantic, Smith, do. do.; brig Gracy, Laurence, of New-York, on trial; Amy, Burnham, of Seabrook, do.; schr. John, Bailey, St. Thomas, do.; Happy Return, Fisk, Baltimore, do.; Yeatman, Crance, Philadelphia, do.; Paragon, (deserted by capt. and crew) N. York, cleared; Hannah Barnes, for New-York, in 10 days; Neutrality, Atwater, New-Haven; Polly, Booth, Baltimore; Experiment, Belding, do. sloop Ceres, Turner, Warren; Nelly, Pease, Philadelphia, for Baltimore; and three others names unknown. On the 13th was boarded by the Thetis British frigate, and treated with civility.

New-York, March 29.

ARRIVED.		DAYS
Barque Gustava,	Hicks	Genoa 90
Brig James,	Fitch	Havre de Grace 51
	Lindeman, Burke	Havannah 20
Sch. Sally,	Bings	Charleston 7

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Yesterday arrived brig James, capt. Fitch from Havre de Grace, which place she left on the 5th February. By this vessel Rouen newspapers are received to the 4th ult

A gentleman passenger arrived in the above vessel, informs that he saw a letter from Mr. Gerry, dated Paris, Feb 2d, which stated "*that the affairs between the republic and the United States remained in statu quo. and that all the American commissioners were in Paris.*"

This gentleman likewise adds, that very active preparations were still carried on in all the ports of the republic for an invasion of England, that he did not learn any American vessels had been carried in under the new orders of the directory; and that it was pretty generally thought, were Mr. Gerry the *only* negociator, matters between the two republics *might be settled amicably.*—Thus far report. [*Daily Advertiser.*

By this arrival we are verbally informed that the French still shew a serious design of invading England, as gun-boats to the number of about 100 have been built at Havre, and more building, which are to be manned and manœuvred agreeably to Tom Paine's plan, each carrying 100 men, and a cannon, which cannon, by some machinery, is to be launched on shore in a moment—The experiment has been made, and, we are told, answers so well, that the Frenchmen say they are "*sure of England!*"

Besides these boats, there were in the port of Havre, two frigates with their sails bent, and four more in great forwardness, to aid in the expedition.

We hear nothing of Buonaparte's disaffection—but, it is said, "he is the ONLY ONE capable of introducing the "Army of England to his Britannic Majesty."

On the 6th of March, Capt. Fitch spoke an English brig, which, a day or two before, parted the homeward bound Jamaica fleet—all well.

A few days out, and capt. F. was boarded by three French privateers, one of which was the Buonaparte, from Bourdeaux—his papers strictly examined—and *suffered* to proceed—telling him, that if he had been from an English port, he would have been a good prize, as their late orders were to capture all vessels from those ports.

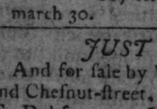
Capt. F. left at Havre, the ship Alexander Hamilton, of Baltimore—ship Tom, of Boston—and the ship———, of Salem.

Daily Gaz.

NEW-THEATRE.
Mr. MORETON'S Night.
THIS EVENING, March 30,
Will be presented (not performed these three years) a celebrated Tragedy, called,
THE ROMAN FATHER;
OR, THE DELIVERER OF HIS COUNTRY.
Tullus Hostilius, mr Warren—Horatius (the Roman Father) mr Fennell—Publius Horatius, mr Marshall—Valerius, mr Fox—Voiscinius, mr Warrell, jun.—Vendicius, mr Warrell—1st citizen mr Warrell—2d Citizen, mr Bissett—3d Citizen mr Hunter.
Valeria, miss L'Estrange—Horatio, mrs Merry (being her first appearance in America in that character.)
In Act V. A GRAND OVATION, with the Triumphal Entry of Publius, after his Victory over the Curiatii.
The Vocal parts by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, Warrell, jun. Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miss Milbourne, &c. &c.
End of the Tragedy.
AN OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,
Will be spoken by Mr. Wignell.
To which will be added, a Comedy, in two acts, (never performed here) called,
THE HONEST THIEVES;
Or, FAITHFUL IRISHMEN.
Colonel Careless, mr Wignell—Captain Manly, mr Marshall—Mr Story, mr Fox—Justice Day, mr Bernard—Obadiah, mr Harwood—Bailiffs, messrs Warrell and Hunter—Coachman, mr Lafferty—Teague (with a Song in character) mr Hardinge.
Ruth, mrs Marshall—Arabella, mrs. Francis—Mrs Day, mrs Oldmixon.
Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Moreton, No. 59, South Front-street, opposite the Post Office.
☞ On Monday, the celebrated Tragedy of KING LEAR; with a new Farce, called the ADVERTISEMENT, or, A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED—for the Benefit of Mr. FENNELL.
*** Mr. Haswood's night will be on Wednesday next.

POST-OFFICE.
Philadelphia, March 30, 1798.
LETTERS for the British Packet for Falmouth, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday, 3d of April, at 12 o'clock noon.
N. B. Inland postage must be paid to New-York.

Muslins at Auction.
On TUESDAY MORNING the 3d of April, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
15 bales of East India Muslins,
By the bale, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—consisting of
Bastas
Cossaes
Guzzenas
Handkerchiefs, &c.
The whole entitled to drawback.
FOOTMAN & Co. *Auct'rs.*
march 30. dts

FOR SALE.
195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides
Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,
The said rig for sale,
And may take in immediately after discharged.
Apply to
John Hollingsworth & Co.
march 30 §

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.
JOSEPH E G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
Walnut-street, No. 110,
BEING duly commissioned and sworn in the above capacity, offers to translate the French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages: he flatters himself that his former profession, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to translate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary instruments.
N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it consists now of about 1500 volumes, the best adapted to answer the purpose of those who wish both to improve in the Language, and obtain useful instruction and pleasure.
march 30. 2awim

Ten Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED from the subscriber, an indented Boy, named WILLIAM ASTON, about 19 years of age; 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, thick short hair, speaks remarkably fast. Had on when he went away, a short corduroy Jacket and trowsers, and round hat. All persons are cautioned not to credit him on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of his contracting—and all persons are desired not to harbor or employ him as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Masters of vessels and others are desired not to take him away at their peril—Any person apprehending the said runaway, and lodging him in Jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by applying to
JOHN HARPER,
167 Arch, or 31 South Third-street.
march 30. 3t

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second street and the Booksellers generally,
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem,* historic and descriptive,
By a Lady of Boston.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

GINSENG,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
NO. 54, CHESNUT STREET.
Wants to purchase good *GINSENG,* gathered in season, and clear of damage—for which a generous price will be given if delivered any time before the 15th of April.
march 21 10t

952

For Sale,

By ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvals, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 §6w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Wanted to live in the Country,

About five miles from this city, a sober steady Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters.

March 13. dta

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797,

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whether carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. §10t

WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, unless he can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 17. §2w

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchafer. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

On Tuesday, the 10th day of

April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.

Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*

March 9. 1aw1a d1ca

PROPOSAL,

For Publishing by Subscription,

AN

ENQUIRY

INTO THE

ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

THE Letters to Dr. Currie, which I published last autumn, led me to an investigation of the origin and phenomena of pestilential diseases in other countries, as well as in the United States. In the prosecution of the subject, new facts and principles continually opened to my view, and finally determined me to trace back the history of such diseases as far as the records of history extend. For this purpose, I have examined the public libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cambridge and Boston, with a view to obtain all the material facts which can illustrate the subject, and I have nearly collected all the materials for the proposed work.

The facts collected will enable me to demonstrate that many of the common ideas respecting pestilential epidemics, are unfounded or extremely incorrect; and this in consequence of medical writers considering an epidemic disease as a detached or isolated phenomenon in a particular country; rather than as connected with other epidemics or other phenomena of nature in various parts of the world. The facts I have collected lead to certain deductions which are surprising to myself, and which will probably be new to many others. Much light will be thrown on this dark and perplexing subject, as well as on natural philosophy.

The proposed work will make a full sized octavo volume; and executed well on fine paper, cannot be afforded at less than two dollars, bound, with the usual allowance to book-sellers. As the compilation will cost not only great labor, but considerable expence, no more copies will be printed than to supply subscribers. The book will be ready for subscribers early in the coming summer, and the holders of proposals will be good enough to return them to No. 40, Pine-street, by the first of May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the book-sellers in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, Providence, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston.

NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.

march 28.

AT LAST.

This Day is Published, by WILLIAM COBBETT,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

The Democratic Judge,

OR THE

EQUAL LIBERTY of the PRESS,

As exhibited, explained and exposed, in the prosecution of

WILLIAM COBBETT,

FOR A PRETENDED LIBEL AGAINST

The King of Spain and his Embassador, before

THOMAS M'KEAN,

Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Peter Porcupine.

Just received, and for Sale at the Bookstore of

WILLIAM YOUNG;

No. 52 South Second-street.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF

CONNECTICUT,

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,

From the emigration of its first planters from England in 1630, to 1713.

By *BENJAMIN TRUMBULL*, D. D.

VOLUME I.

Embellished with a correct Map of the State, and Portraits of some of the first settlers, from original paintings.

march 15. *eodw

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors shewn him in his efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he supposes to be more extensive, than in the possession of any one person for sale in America, he expects daily very large supplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to those editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to professional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing from him, both as to selection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for several years past, is the best testimony he can offer.

march 20. 3aw3w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

December 20 §

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, faddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearth stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms,

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country Printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer.

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2.—2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities.

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No. 46, William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

BY MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York. Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eod2m

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably equal to any in the world; for not one of forty-one guns lately made, although some of the 24 bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the heart of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, State of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthen stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.

No. 72 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or no more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. tf